

5. The first of these is the fact that the *Journal* is a *Journal*, and not a *Review*. It is a *Journal* in the sense that it is a record of what has happened, and not a record of what has been said. It is a *Journal* in the sense that it is a record of what has happened, and not a record of what has been said. It is a *Journal* in the sense that it is a record of what has happened, and not a record of what has been said.



enforcing his mandates save appeals to the magnanimity of disturbers and at the self-respect of the House, and these weeks have witnessed appeals from the floor and responses from the galleries which would better have benefited the worst phrases of the French Revolution. There is a general feeling of relief and thankfulness that the semi-anarchy is at an end.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Arrival of the "Canada."

**HALIFAX, Sunday, 4 A. M.**  
The *Canada* saw no signs of the Pacific. The *Belgique* is still at Southampton. Her Agents have returned the passage money and compensation. Her cargo has been taken out and found not much injured.

The *London Morning Advertiser* has the following:—"We regret to learn that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them on the Central American Question."

**MARKETS.**—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., report markets generally dull. Breadstuffs considerably lower.

Brown, Shipley & Co., report flour variously quoted at a decline of 1s a 6d, wheat 3d a 6d and corn 1s a 3s. Prices nominal. They quote western canal flour at 37s, Ohio 40s, white corn 37s 6d a 38s, yellow and mixed 36s, white wheat 11s 2d a 11s 5d, red 10s 2d a 10s 4d. Other cereals quote western canal at 36s a 37s, mixed corn 35s 6d.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, quote provisions generally dull and lower. New prime mess Beef 120s. Buyers demand a reduction. Bacon—stock lighter. Western quiet at 36s. Lard declined to 60s. Transactions limited.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET.**—The market was more stringent; Consols had slightly declined, closing on Friday at 90½ for money, and 90½ a 91 for account. The bullion in the bank of England had decreased £80,000.

### Peace Negotiations.

The despatches of the Russian Government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 22nd, and couriers immediately conveyed them to London and Paris.

A memorandum embodying the propositions has been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London.

It is reported that Congress will meet at Paris on the 17th of February, and that very little time will be lost in the discussion and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by the 25th of February.

The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission in the Conference and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but will be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron Brunow, Count Orlow are the Russian Plenipotentiaries assisted by Messrs Tseff and Fenton; Lord Clarendon represents England; the Marquis Dazegio, Sarlinia; Count Buol, Austria; M. Walecki France, and Derwisch Pacha, Turkey.

Baltic letters received on the 30th speak of mild weather, and the resumption of more or less of the navigation of Pagan-Wonal and Cuxhaven. The ice was breaking up.

Correspondence from the English camp, January 18th, reports the army healthy. No incidents except that the Russians continue their fire from the north forts.

Gortschakoff has handed over the command to Loders, and issued a new valedictory to the Crimean Commanders.

The Russians made an expedition over the ice, to Kertel, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert they retired.

### Asia Minor.

Gen. Williams was at Tiflis on Dec. 14, handsomely treated, awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination.

We know nothing of Kars excepting that the town is occupied.

### Great Britain.

Thursday, Jan. 21st.

The Queen opened Parliament with the usual ceremonies.

The persons most noted in the gorgeous assembly in the House of Lords, were Mr. Buchanan, in citizens dress, the Turkish minister because he wore a fez, and the Egyptian Ambassador because of his color.

In the Lords, the Earl of Gosford introduced a Bill of Abolition seconded by Earl of Derby would not oppose it, but considered the Royal Speech bare, cold and meagre.

It ought to have referred to the state of America, India and the Colonies, and the fall of Kars, and further, in carrying out the enactment scheme, he conceived of the spirit of the municipal laws of the United States had been evaded, and he hoped that the apology offered would be received. He regretted however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph into the speech in reference to that subject.

The Earl of Clarendon replied as follows:—"I wish to take an early opportunity of referring to the state of our relations with the United States. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case, correspondence is useless, and I have lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third power—both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and I hope that upon further consideration the United States Government will agree to it. With respect to recruiting in the United States, it would not have aided a friendly resolution to allude to it from the Throne, inasmuch as the correspondence must have been produced, and the correspondence still continues. The most recent demands of the Government of the United States arrived only two days since,

and are not yet in a state to be made public. The origin of the trouble was this.—At the beginning of the war numerous foreigners in the United States applied to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East. In consequence instructions were sent to the government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax. These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton, who was at the same time informed that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringement of the municipal law of the United States.

The agency office was opened, and when complaint was made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit or raise soldiers in the United States. He made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who expressed himself satisfied. Judge Kane had decided that to pay the passage of a man to a foreign port, and then enlist him, was no violation of international rights, and those persons whose passage was paid to Canada went as volunteers, and were not bound to enter the British service. A correspondence of a not very amicable nature took place between the two Governments, but the transactions to which it refers are bygone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government has disclaimed all intention of infringing in any way on the law of the United States. With the conduct of Mr. Crampton, his government is perfectly satisfied, for I am convinced that neither intentionally or accidentally did he violate any law of the United States. Lord Clarendon then goes on to say, that he hopes the difficulty is susceptible of a peaceful solution, and that he does not mean any slight by not making any mention of America in the Queen's Speech.

In the House of Commons the Speaker read the Speech. Mr. Byng moved and Mr. Baxter seconded an address in reply.

Admiral Napier took his seat as new member from Southwark, and immediately moved for the papers relative to his Baltic expedition.

Mr. Baile gave notice of a resolution to the effect that the employment of agents for enlistment in foreign countries, lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger her relations with other nations.

### France.

Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as the place for the Congress.—Peace is looked upon as certain. There had been numerous political arrests of the members of the Marianne section at Bordeaux. Paris is extremely gay and even Faubourg St Germain is coming out strong in Balls. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the import duty on raw cotton, brought from the Entrepôts by French vessels, at 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes, it being a reduction of 5 francs on the rate fixed by the tariff of 1853.

### Spain.

The *Official Gazette* denies that political arrests have taken place in Cuba.

### Austria.

The Emperor as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally, Queen Victoria, has pardoned Col. Turr.

### India and China.

Donkey dates are to Jan. 2nd. The Santal insurrection was suppressed, and it was quiet throughout India.

Britain is about to seize the kingdom of Oude, to allow its King a pension of half a million of dollars, to reduce its army from 80,000 to 15,000, and to appoint General Outram, Governor of the country.

### Canton, Dec. 15th.

Another large fire occurred.—Trade in Canton in old time during the month was brisker, but very little new tea in market; consequently, operations were quite limited. The failure of several Chinese Shroffs at Shanghai, has been followed by the suspension of Aspinwall MacKenzie & Co., liabilities \$750,000. It is said that the tea men had threatened to stop the trade in tea and silk from Dec. 7th on account of these failures.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### The Governor General's Speech.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have thought it right to call you together at this season, because I believed it to be the wish of the Country that your task of legislation, should not be delayed until a later period of the year, and because it is at once the desire and the duty of the Executive Government, to profit by your advice and assistance when it may be most conveniently afforded.

In referring to the labours of your last Session, I cannot help congratulating you on having settled the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves. You will find, I believe, a large balance of funds arising from this source, available for distribution among the Municipalities, but I think it likely that your assistance as Legislators may be required to give full effect to the fair and equal allotment of these funds.

In Lower Canada, the Act for the abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure, promises in like manner to close a long pending controversy by an equitable adjustment of existing claims. No time has been lost by me in acting on the powers conferred by this law, and I trust that you will be satisfied with the progress which has been made.

The subject of a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering it Elective, will again be brought before you.

A measure for the organization of a Provincial Police, capable of being applied by the Crown, for the prevention of crime, and the speedy apprehension of offenders, deserves your attentive consideration.

The increasing wealth and prosperity of the country demand increased protection for property, and the advance of civilization in Canada, should be marked by the strict enforcement of Law, and by the perfect sense of security from outrage.

It is to you I must look for the power of ensuring these great objects.

I have spoken of our increasing prosperity. No mark of its existence can be stronger than that afforded by our extended lines of Railway. Nor is this progress confined to one section of the Province. Eastward to St. Thomas, and Westward to Guelph and Hamilton, these lines at once the sign and cause of progress, are already completed. I may congratulate you on the fact that since your last meeting, nearly two hundred and fifty miles have been got into working order, whilst it is hoped that not less than two hundred and fifty more will be finished before next year.

Legal reforms are needed both in Eastern and Western Canada. One measure at least will be submitted to you, having reference to this important subject. It may not be possible in the present Session to effect all that you desire; yet I trust that some progress will be made in simplifying the procedure and facilitating the working of our Courts, by the adoption of practical amendments.

I should see with great satisfaction the adoption by you of any general measure which tended still more to abridge your legislative labours in providing for the incorporation, and for laying down the conditions of private institutions of every kind.

I regret to say that the Presentments of numerous Grand Juries throughout the Country, which I have directed to be laid before you, show too clearly the want of improvement in the construction and discipline of your Gaols.

Your zeal in the cause of Education is known and appreciated by all the World. It is important to consider whether we cannot combine the reform of the juvenile offenders with the punishment of their crimes. At the very least, it is incumbent upon us to take care that such punishment does not itself afford fresh opportunities for degenerating the criminal and instructing him in vice.

The Board of Audit constituted by the Act of last Session, is already at work, and it will, I trust, contribute to ensure a satisfactory examination of the Public accounts.

With regard to the Militia Act, the ready loyalty of the inhabitants both of Upper and Lower Canada, has enabled me to authorize the formation of numerous troops and companies of Volunteers, whose conduct and discipline will undoubtedly do credit to the Province. I have moreover, with the assistance of the Adjutant-General, done my best to carry out your wishes by organizing the Sedentary Militia.

The Government, in pursuance of the wishes of the Legislature, had taken on itself to conclude a fresh arrangement calculated to secure a line of Ocean Steamers from the St. Lawrence to England during the approaching season.

That the timber trade has been depressed is a deep source of regret to me and to all others who have at heart the welfare of the Province. I trust that we are about to witness its revival, and that the commerce of Quebec and Montreal will have suffered but a temporary check.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, The accounts of the last year and an estimates for the present, will be laid before you.

You will find that, on the whole, our finances are in a satisfactory state. The people at large have reaped the benefit of those reductions in the Customs Duties which you made last year.

The diminution in the receipts consequent on such reductions, nearly corresponds with the calculation submitted to you by my advisers. A large decrease has been caused by the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, but I conceive that any such apparent loss is more than compensated by the increased commerce, and by the facility of intercourse between the two countries.

It will be the duty of my Council to ask you in the present Session for such supplies for her Most Gracious Majesty as you may see fit to grant.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, The year just ended has been one of difficulty and conflict to Europe; on this side of the Atlantic we have, by the blessing of Providence, escaped the direct evils of war. In no part, however, of the Queen's Dominions, have a deeper sympathy with her arms been shown, or more fervent prayers for their success been offered, than in Canada.

Our people have eagerly watched every turn of the contest, and consisting as they do, of men of French and English origin, equal members of the same free community, and loyal subjects of the same Queen, they grieved at the sufferings, and exulted in the success of the Allied Armies.

In like manner, should it please God to establish a firm and honourable peace, Canada will, I doubt not, rejoice at the termination of the war. May it be my lot before the end of the present Session, to congratulate you on so auspicious an event.

At present, I have only to leave you to the discharge of your duties.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Also on motion of Sir Allan MacNab, it was ordered that the Votes of Proceedings of the House should be printed on being first perused by the Speaker; and that a committee should be appointed for the examination of them, without sanction of which no alteration should be made.

Mr. Jogan gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a statement of the expenses incurred by the removal of the Seat of Government from the City of Quebec to the City of Toronto.

Sir Allan MacNab moved, That a select Committee of thirteen members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose a Select Standing Committee ordered by the House; and that the said Committee be composed of the Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab, the Hon. Mr. Drummond, Mr. Dewitt, Hon. J. A. McDonald, Hon. W. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Hon. Mr. Merritt, and Messrs. Morrison, (Niagara), Lorange, Whitney, Southwick, Durion, (Montreal) and Flint.

Mr. Jackson notified that on Monday next he would move a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will place before the House copies of all correspondence and all other documents relating to the withdrawal from Sale of the Indian Lands situated in the Counties of Grey and Bruce, and advertised to be sold on the 17th of October last.

The following petitions were then presented:—

By Mr. Hartman—from the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, against the establishment of Separate Schools. And another from the same body, in relation to the consolidation of the Municipal Laws, and with reference to the Prison Discipline.

By the Hon. W. B. Robinson—from the Municipality of the County of Simcoe, on the subject of Anti-Colonial Trade with the British West India Islands; also, that further provisions be made for the relief of Idiot; another protesting against the Separate School System; for a Prohibitory Liquor Law; compel the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company to fence along the line of their road; also further, praying amendment to the Act William IV. c. 10.

By Mr. Mackenzie—from the Municipality of Molton and Sherbrook, with reference to the Stock of Brantford, and Goderich Railway Company; from the Municipal Council of the County of Haldimand for amendment of the law with reference to sums payable in lieu of road labour, from Duncan McEachern, of Dunwich, regarding the Talbot settlement.

By Mr. Smith (of Northumberland)—from Samuel Doolittle and others, of the Township of Haldimand, respecting the road allowance on N's lots 14 and 15 in the broken front, concession A of Haldimand.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that, during the recess, the Hon. Mr. Chabot, one of the three representatives of the city of Quebec, had addressed to him the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and that the contestants, whose petition against the return of Mr. Chabot and his colleagues is still pending, had filed a formal requisition; but that the law precluding the designation of a member pending request on any petition against the return, he (Mr. Speaker) could not issue a new writ.

Mr. Speaker also stated, with respect to the vacant seat for the county of Renfrew, that he had received the Hon. Mr. Hincks's letter of resignation, dated in November last, only on the 9th of the present month of January.

The House then adjourned till Monday next at three o'clock.

### MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1856.

Mr. Powell presented several petitions from the Municipal Council of the County of Carleton. One of them prayed the Legislature to cause a survey to be made to ascertain the cost of a canal uniting the waters of the Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence by the Ottawa route. Another prayed the Legislature to pass a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law. (Heard, hear.)

The hon. member stated that he did not concur in that petition. A third petition prayed the Legislature to make the same provision for the payment of Juries in Upper Canada, as was provided by the Act of last Session for the payment of Juries in Lower Canada.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of Ogilvie R. Gowen, Grand Master of the Orange Association, and others, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Hon. Mr. Young presented the petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, praying for an alteration of The Tariff, and for such measures as will promote the manufactures of the country. Also a petition from the same body for such works as may render the river Ottawa navigable to the Georgian Bay.

Mr. Durion (Bromont) presented the petition of Hilarie Allard and others, of the village of L'Avenir representing that it was of importance, in order to secure the public liberties of Canada, that the different branches of the Government be made directly responsible to the people. They prayed, therefore, that the Legislative Council be made elective. They also asked that an address be presented to the Imperial Authorities, calling for the necessary changes in our Constitution, so as to render the people of Canada more directly responsible to the Governor electively by the people of Canada.

Mr. Edmond Head, by the injurious and offensive language which he recently held towards the French population of the country, and by the more than injudicious comparison which he chose to institute between the French and the Saxon races, has proved that he is incompetent for the government of such a country as ours, because his conduct in place of tending to create harmony and good feeling between the different races, which it was one calculated to excite animosities, which must exercise a disastrous influence on the destinies of Canada. For those reasons, the petitioners asked, that Sir Edmund Head be recalled to England, and that he be enabled to choose his own Governor, and at the same time, to give him a salary more proportioned to the resources of the country than that received by the Governor now in office.

Mr. Morrison (Simcoe) presented a petition from the County Council of Simcoe, praying the Legislature to pass a law to prevent the Ontario Steamers and Huron Railway as well as other Railways in this Province from running cars or doing business on Sundays.

Mr. Duval (Bromont) presented a petition from the Canadian Institute of Montreal, requesting aid.

Several other petitions were presented by Mr. John, Dr. Valois and other members.

It is rumored that Malouin Cameron will be a candidate for the representation of Andrew. He went down country a few days since, in company with the Hon. Mr. Drummond, and his candidature which may have given rise to the rumor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOGG'S HOLLOW.—We regret to state that another destructive fire occurred at York Mills, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, by which Mr. John Hogg's large dwelling, situated on Yonge-street, and occupied as a tavern and store, was totally destroyed. The flames were first discovered issuing from the centre of the roof of the building, and the fire is supposed to have originated in an upper room connected with the tavern. The store was carried on by Mr. Hogg, and we are informed that only a small portion of the stock was saved. The tavern was occupied by Mr. William Haulon, who was saved by his escape, we learn is nearly covered by insurance. Mr. Hogg's loss is estimated at £1800, and his insurance amounts to £750.

SALE OF PEWS IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Richard Warren, officiating as auctioneer, the pews in the Unitarian church of All Souls, (Rev. Dr. Bellows) at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth Street, were offered for sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday. The valuation of the pews varied from one hundred to twelve hundred dollars each, and the premiums bid varied from five dollars to three hundred and fifty dollars. The amount of premiums received exceeded \$4,500.

## North York Sentinel.

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The North York Sentinel.  
NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1856.

The Canadian Legislature.  
The Session of 1856 has opened, and the Governor's speech been delivered; the Legislative wisdom of the Canadian has again congregated, whether to employ their talent in earnest for the benefit of the country or waste its wealth in factional intrigue we have yet to learn. From the state of parties we fear much valuable time will be wasted ere the energies of a good working party can be concentrated in a right direction. As we predicted the ministry open the campaign very cautiously. The speech is compounded of sounding phrases, few salient points are given, and the burden is of a decidedly non-committal character. Aware of their dubious position they show no disposition to "cast the first stone."

The wisdom of their policy is obvious, so long as they can avoid entering on questions of such all-absorbing interest as from their intrinsic weight and importance would unite all ranks of Reformers under a common standard, will the coalition remain unshaken.

Divided as the opposition now is, its strength is destroyed, split into many factions each pursuing its pet object, heedless of the weak of the state, its weight and force as a whole is materially weakened. Intense jealousies cause one section of the party to pull against the other, and thus although numerically strong enough to prevail in any legitimate course of action the Reform party suffers itself to be kept under subjection by a set of designing men whose plastic consciences adopts the maxim of Loyola, and cares not for the means so long as the end be attained.

Let those Reformers by whose impolitic course the coalition cabinet engulfs the State, take warning, that the like happen not again. Were the Reform party but united in action, and that action pursued on a proper basis, their true strength would speedily be apparent and their position as the majority in representation be recognized.

One subject of much interest and importance is mentioned in the speech, that is, that the alteration in our constitution by rendering the Legislative Council elective will be considered. The subject necessarily assumes a grave complexion when we reflect that it affects our constitution in a most important particular. The speech however shadows forth no course of action, whether the Bill introduced during the last session will be again brought forward, or whether the ingenuity of His Excellency's advisers will be taxed to fabricate a scheme more palatable to the community. The Legislative Council as now constituted, works not to the advantage of the people, the spirit directing its organization being improper. Instead of carefully considering the high honour of a seat in the Upper House only on men renowned for integrity and talent, the office has been a bait in the political market, the reward of active and unscrupulous services; and we have seen at no distant date, the government floundering in its own adherents to facilitate the passage of a measure to which the people were opposed.

Its honourable members thus perverted and its dignity sullied, it is not astonishing that the people require a radical change in that part of our constitution. But to make the change a beneficial one much care and deliberation must be used.

Constitutional changes cannot be hastily effected without danger, nor has there been yet any unequivocal demonstration of the feelings of the people as to the exact nature of the changes desired. A large party go for doing away with all property qualification with a four years duration of office. Others again merely seek to have the appointment under the control of the people without limit as to tenure, while many favour the already discussed plan of the election of the Upper House for a medium term, say ten years, the members retiring by rotation. The first of these schemes at least, promises no special advantage, the Legislative Council so constituted would be but an extension of the Lower House; based on similar principles, its members mouth-pieces of the same constituents, it would impose no check in the latter objectionable course pursued in the latter assembly—neither would it perhaps be wise to do away with all property qualification, as it cannot be denied that the possession of estate tends in no small degree to enhance a man's care and interest in the welfare of his country, and integrity of his conduct.

stitution. To make the council elective is the only way to secure it against perversion—on this foundation perhaps the medium course as to term of office would be found the safest in forming a deliberative body of sufficient weight and activity to exercise a wholesome supervision over the sometimes hastily conceived and crudely executed measures of the immediate delegates of the people.

Municipality of King.  
The Municipal Council of the Township of King met pursuant to adjournment at Hulse's Tavern, on Monday 11th February instant. All the members present.

The Reeve took the chair, and laid upon the table a communication from the Reeve of East Gwillimbury in reference to the sale of timber standing upon the town line between East Gwillimbury and King. A petition from Michael Cannon asking an alteration to be made in Union School Section number two, so as to place petitioner in section number one. Presented by Mr. Win. Wells.

The petition of Mr. James McArthur and others in reference to some obstruction upon the highway near Kettleby. Presented at the last meeting of the Council was then taken up.

Mr. William Wells, seconded by Doctor Bull, moved that James McArthur and others present interested in said petition be heard before the Council.—Carried.

After hearing the several parties for and against the petition it was moved by Doctor Bull, and seconded by Mr. William Wells, that this Council is of opinion that Mr. Wm. Stokes, proprietor of land opposite Messrs. Barr's and Moodie's, in or near the village of Kettleby, has encroached upon the public highway by moving his fence northward, and it is therefore resolved, that the said William Stokes be and is hereby required, on or before the first day of July next, to make good that part of the aforesaid road where he proposes making a slight deviation from that at present traveled—when the said deviation has been completed the Council will entertain an application for establishing the same by By-law.—Carried.

Mr. Gabriel Wells, seconded by Doctor Bull, moved that the petition of Michael Cannon be laid over to the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Doctor Bull, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells, moved that the Clerk be and is hereby authorized and required to inform the Reeve of the Municipality of East Gwillimbury, that leave is granted by this Municipality to the said Municipality of East Gwillimbury to dispose of the timber upon the town line between this Township and East Gwillimbury, provided the amount realized be expended upon said Township.—Carried.

Doctor Bull, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells, moved that David Halliday be appointed one of the auditors for auditing accounts for the past year.—Carried.

The Reeve informed the council that he appointed John Watson for the other auditor. Mr. William Wells brought in a By-law to appoint assessors for the current year. The By-law was read a first time, when the Council went into committee thereon, and after some discussion read and reported the By-law, which was then read a third time and passed. The said By-law appointed Alfred Stephens Assessor for all that part of the Township lying east of the 7th Concession line, and James G. Edwards for all the rest of said Township.

Mr. Snider, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells, moved that the amounts to be paid for a license to keep a house of public entertainment in this Township shall be eight pounds.—Carried.

Upon motion of Doctor Bull, a By-law was then brought in, in accordance with the above motion, and after going through its several readings was finally passed, fixing the amount at eight pounds.

Doctor Bull, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells, moved that when the Council adjourns it stand adjourned until the first Monday in April next, and that the next meeting take place at David McLeod's inn, Aurora. The Council then adjourned.

The Irish Convention.  
This Convention met on the 13th instant at Buffalo, when they proceeded to the Cathedral, attending special High Mass at 8 o'clock. The principal feature in the proceedings published is the proposition to establish Joint Stock Companies for the objects which the subjoined extracts will fully explain:—

"Our organization shall undertake to canvass for shareholders and settlers for the proposed Joint Stock Companies under the following conditions:—

I. That the constitution of the Company shall be such as to be solely for the promotion of the settlement of Catholics.

II. That the Joint Stock Company shall not advance upon the first cost price of land more than the usual rate of interest (seven per cent in the United States and six per cent in Canada), with such other per centages as shall be shown by these accounts to be actually required for ordinary expenses.

III. That in proportion as the receipts from the men of means or half-means enable the Joint Stock Company to operate, they will propose to the poor settler who is a sober man and otherwise desirable, to give him five, seven, or ten years, as urgency may require, making him at the same time so much pecuniary advance as is actually needed, to enable him to move and go to work on the lands given him on long time.







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